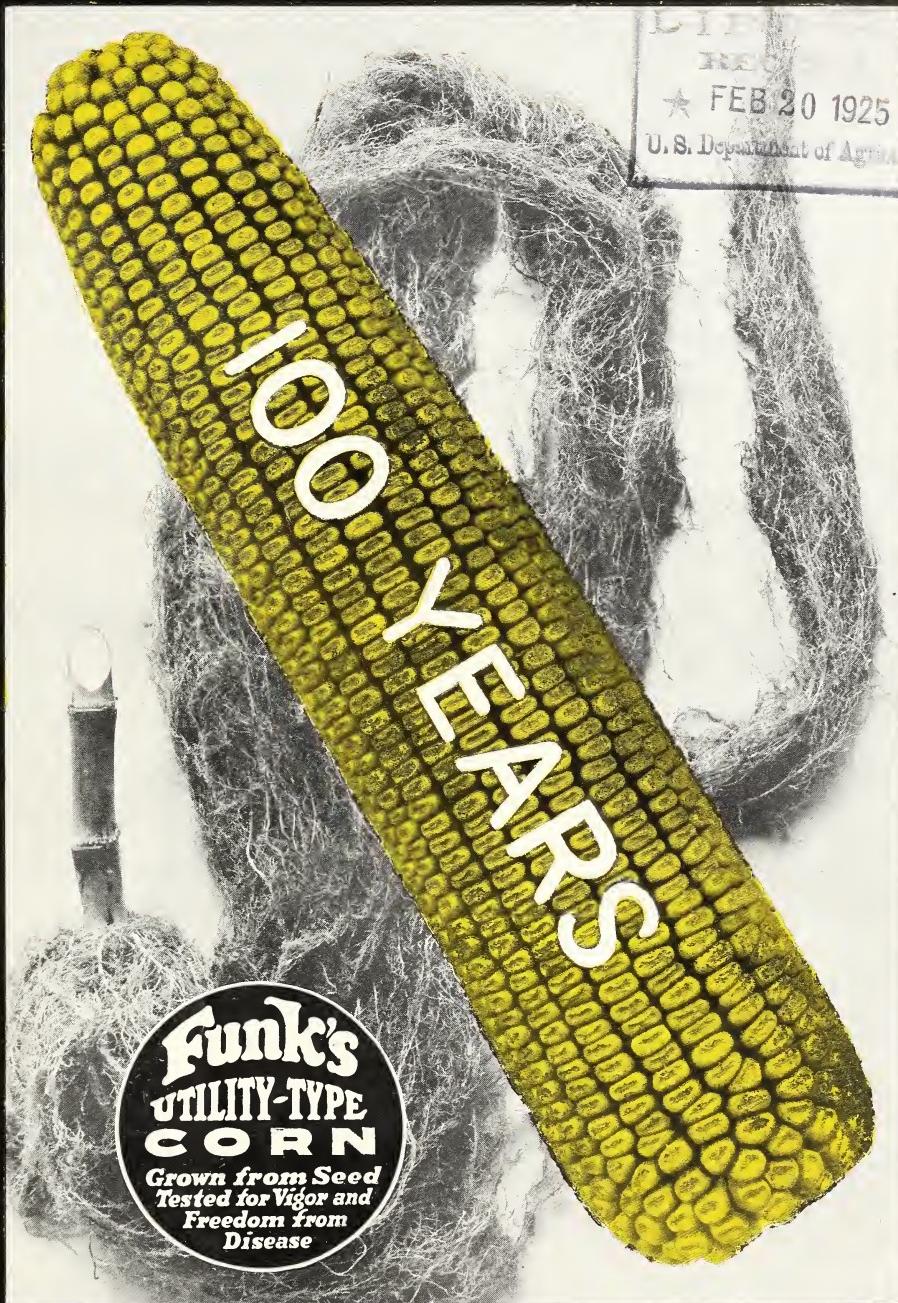


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Q.22
1925

Centennial Catalogue
Commemorating
100 YEARS OWNERSHIP of the FUNK FARMS
By the FUNK FAMILY



Funk Bros. Seed Co.
Bloomington, Ill.

One Hundred Years



ISAAC AND CASSANDRA FUNK

SINCE 1824 the name of Funk appears in the history of Illinois, and it is with the greatest reverence and love that we dedicate this year's catalog to those who made it possible for the existence of Funk Bros. Seed Company.

The one hundredth anniversary of the Funk family's ownership of an immense tract of perhaps the best farming land in the United States is an event which probably is unparalleled in the history of the entire country.

Isaac Funk came to Funk's Grove, Illinois from Ohio in 1824. He married Cassandra Sharp, of Peoria, who formerly came from Maryland.

His sturdy character, untiring energy, strict integrity in all transactions and undoubted business ability made him, long before his death in 1865, the foremost live stock raiser and dealer, and one of the largest land owners in the State. He was an intense patriot, won and held the respect and confidence of his friends and neighbors to such an extent that they honored him first with membership in the lower House of the State Legislature, and then in the Senate.

While a member of the Senate in 1863 he made a speech in which he denounced as traitors to the Union certain members of that body. Except Lincoln's Gettysburg address, this speech by Isaac Funk is remembered by more people perhaps than any other of the Civil War period. President Lincoln ordered the speech read before every Union regiment then in the field.

Isaac Funk and his good wife died on the same day. A family of eight sons and one daughter survived them. These sons and this daughter have passed on, and without exception they honored in the records and accomplishments of their own lives the memory of their illustrious sire.

The following pages show a brief outline of some activities each was engaged in during their lifetime.



The Original Home of
Isaac and Cassandra Funk, 1824

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS



George W. Funk, 1827-1911

Owned and lived on his 3600 acre farm.

Member of State Legislature.

Member of Board of Supervisors.

Director of First National Bank.

Jacob Funk, 1830-1919

Owned and lived on his 2600 acre farm.

President of State National Bank of Bloomington for thirty years.

International reputation as a breeder and feeder of Angus cattle.

A repeated Grand Champion Winner at International Fat Stock Show, Chicago.

Charter member Funk Bros. Seed Co.



Duncan M. Funk, 1832-1910

Owned and lived on his 2700 acre farm.

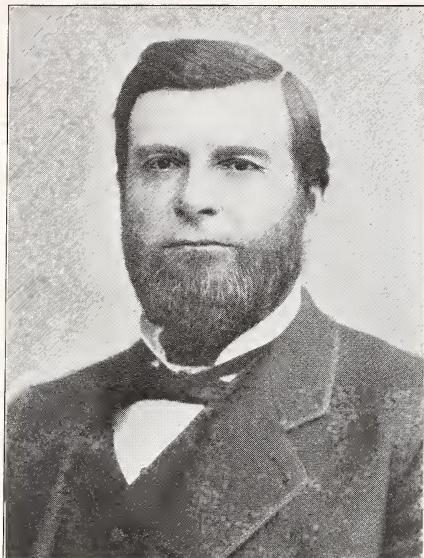
President of First National Bank of Bloomington for thirty-six years.

Member of State Legislature.

Member of Board of Supervisors for twenty-five years.

Trustee of Soldiers Orphans Home for eighteen years.





La Fayette Funk, 1834-1919

Owned and lived on his 2200 acre farm.
 Member of State Board of Agriculture for twenty-nine years.
 Member of State Legislature.
 Elected to Senate, 34th and 35th sessions.
 Director of Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
 Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.
 Winner of Shorthorn carload lot at International Fat Stock Show, Chicago, several times.
 Charter member of Funk Bros. Seed Co.
 Father of the President of Funk Bros. Seed Co.



Francis M. Funk, 1836-1899

Owned and lived on 2200 acre farm.
 President of Board of Education of Bloomington for over twenty years.
 Widely known for his participation and active support of Methodism.



Benjamin F. Funk, 1838-1909

Owned and lived on 2200 acre farm.
 Member of Congress.
 Chairman Board of Trustees of the Wesleyan University.
 Mayor of Bloomington twelve years.
 Charter member Funk Bros. Seed Co.

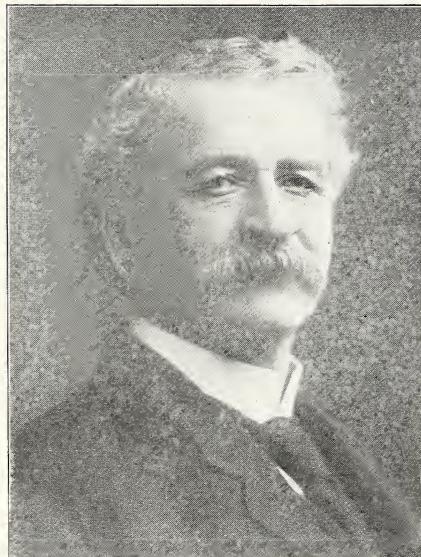
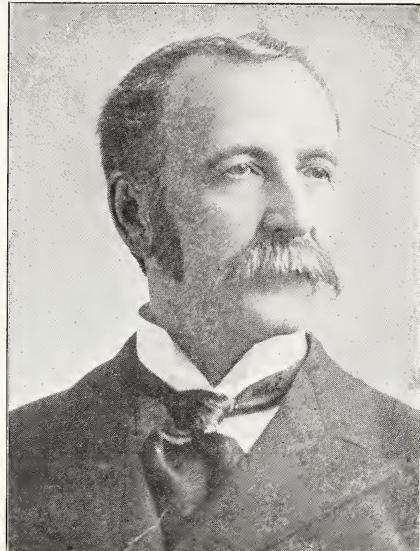
FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS

Absalom Funk, 1841-1915

Owned and lived on his 2200 acre farm.
President First National Bank five years.
Civil war veteran.
Very successful feeder and breeder of Shorthorn cattle.
Charter member of Funk Bros. Seed Co.



Isaac Funk, 1844-1909

Owned and lived on his 2200 acre farm.
Civil war veteran.
Director of State National Bank.
General live stock and grain farmer.
Charter member of Funk Bros. Seed Co.

Sarah Funk Kerrick, 1846-1907 Wife of Hon. L. H. Kerrick

Owned 2200 acre farm.
Mr. Kerrick was a member of the State Legislature;
President of Board of Trustees University of Illinois.
A noted breeder of Angus cattle.
Twice winner Grand Champion carload lot International Fat Stock Show, Chicago.
Charter member of Funk Bros. Seed Co.





December 19, 1924

SEED WORLD

31

Who's Who in the Seed Trade

Eugene D. Funk

EUGENE D. FUNK, pioneer corn breeder and seedsman, of Bloomington, Ill., was born on a farm ten miles from there in 1867. His father, LaFayette Funk, was born just three miles from this farm, Eugene Funk is of the third generation of this most illustrious family, who at the present time owns and operates 22,000 acres of virgin land in and about Bloomington. At the present time, seed breeding and live stock breeding are practiced on nearly all of the Funk farms.

Eugene Funk comes from a line of public spirited men who have taken an active part in the government of the state of Illinois and have done much for the betterment of agriculture. Isaac Funk, his grandfather, came to Illinois in 1824. In 1840 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Illinois legislature. In 1862 he was elected to the state Senate to fill the unexpired term of General Oglesby. He was then re-elected for a full term and was a very notable figure in the legislature during the Civil War. LaFayette Funk, father of Eugene, served in the lower House of the 33rd Illinois General Assembly. He was elected to the Senate and served in the 34th and 35th sessions. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1882 to 1894. From time to time he held other important agricultural offices. So it may readily be seen that Eugene Funk comes from a family of leaders in agriculture.

Running true to form, Eugene Funk, himself, is a leader in agriculture. He has always had the interests of agriculture in general at heart and some of the excellent work which he has done in corn breeding in particular has saved the farmers of Illinois and other corn growing states millions of dollars.

His early education was obtained at Altona, Ill., and Andover, Mass. In 1888 he entered Yale and spent three years. Instead of completing his fourth year at college, however, he decided that a trip abroad would be more beneficial, so he went to Europe to study agriculture in England, Scotland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy. But rather than getting this education technically, he spent practically all of his time with the actual farmers, learning from them their problems and methods of solution. All of this served to give him a broader knowledge of agriculture than he could possibly have attained in a much longer time in the universities and

colleges in these foreign countries.

At twenty-five years of age, Eugene Funk started in the seed business. Nine years later, the Funk Bros. Seed Co., was incorporated. This company, which now enjoys a splendid reputation, has been in continuous operation ever since, drawing its supplies principally from the 22,000 acres of Funk property in and about Bloomington.

In 1918, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, upon Mr. Funk's invitation, started some co-operative experimental work in the study of plant diseases affecting corn. Mr. Funk placed at the dis-



posal of the federal and state scientific men his buildings, his farms, his crops, his men and even a great deal of his own time. He spared no effort or expense to aid in every way possible in the solution of corn plant disease problems which tended to decrease the corn yield of this country. Ever since the year 1918 this work has been going on and much has been accomplished.

No better tribute could be made to the manner in which he has assisted in this work than that contained in a recent letter from Dr W L. Burlison, head of the agronomy department of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, who has been associated with the investigational

work done on the Funk farms. He says, in part: "He has the ability to recognize fundamental problems, to appreciate the value of their solution, and possesses the patience to wait and work for their fundamental solution. He has the ability to evaluate correctly the character of individuals with whom he comes in contact. He has the vision to see beyond immediate difficulties and possesses a strength of character to act wisely and give sound advice, even when it is to his financial disadvantage. Unselfishness constantly characterizes his thoughts and actions. His stability of character is outstanding."

His devotion to his family and country is a challenge to the best that is in us. He is a true friend—one who does not desert when trouble comes. He has ever been a champion of truth and justice. Truly he is one of God's noble men—a man among men."

During the Great World War, he was called upon to serve his country and particularly his brother farmers in many important posts, such as: President, National Corn Assn.; Member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee of the Food Administration and the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Member of the Agricultural Committee, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Chairman of the Illinois State Seed Corn Administration; Treasurer, State Live Stock Association of Illinois; and one of twelve men selected by President Wilson to fix the price of wheat.

Eugene Funk has been blessed with a fine family of his own. In 1894, he married Miss Mary Anderson of Portland, Ore. They have brought up eight children, four girls and four boys, and it may be said of them that they are "true to type" and possess the sterling qualities characteristic of the Funks. Two of the girls are married and the other two are at home. Of the four boys, three are in college and the other is on the home farm doing excellent work in corn breeding. While corn breeding may be said to be Mr. Funk's hobby, yet his family has taken no secondary position in this respect, for their training and education have been his first concern in life and his corn breeding work rather symbolic. Fine manhood and womanhood are the true foundation of this country, while better agriculture serves to maintain it.

Thus we find the keynote to the illustrious life of Eugene Funk—a pioneer seedsman, an inspirer of men, a true father, an agricultural leader a "man among men."

[This page is reproduced by the photographic process from The Seed World, issue of December 19, 1924, which is recognized as "The business paper of the seed industry."]

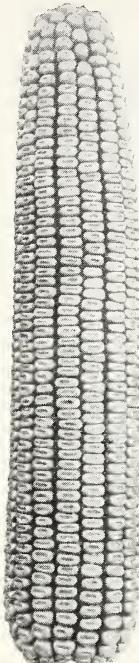
H. H. MILLER, Business Manager Funk Bros. Seed Co.]

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS.

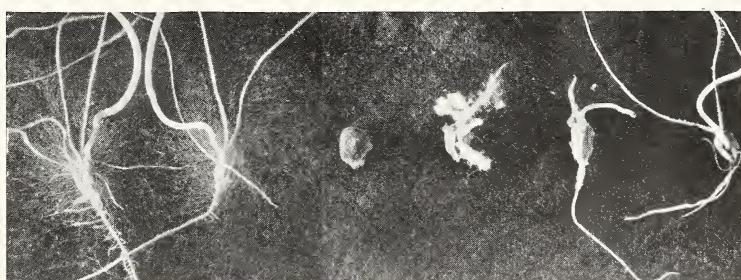
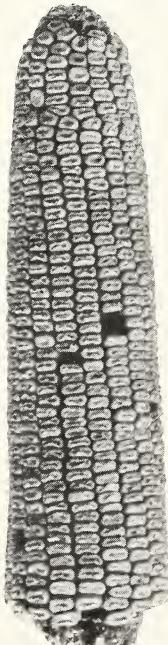
GOOD SEED



A Good Utility Type Ear

Clean and sound as a hound's tooth. This is the kind that produces sturdy and healthy sprouts and roots. They start off with a jump and keep right on growing even against the odds of bad weather and diseased soils.

POOR SEED



A Weak Diseased Ear

This ear is rough and starchy. The cob looks sickly. The kernels are pale and diseased. The sprouting kernels are moldy. This handicap of disease in addition to the hazards of the season will result in disappointment at harvest time.



Let Us Test Your Corn

IF

Read Paragraph Three

We will test your seed corn for 3c per ear and tip, butt, shell and grade it ready to plant—or we will return it in the ear, separation as follows: No. 1, Disease Free; No. 2, Grade; No. 3 Weak and Diseased.

Funk Bros. Seed Co. claim the credit of being the first to put into practical application the Disease Free germinating test. The pioneer work was carried on for years before any other seed house gave it consideration.

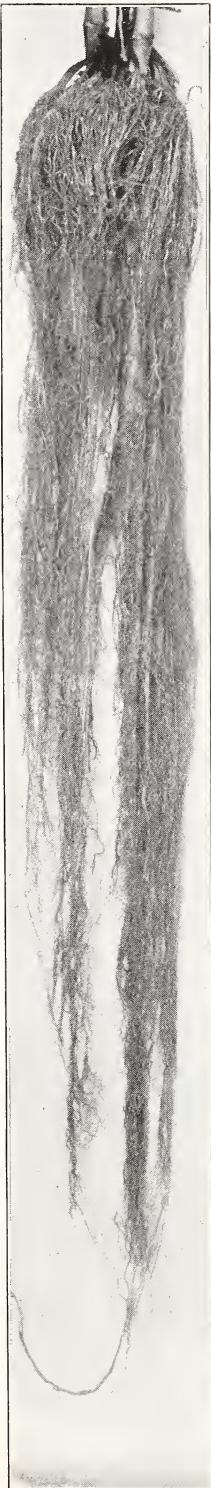
Par. 3. *All lots of seed corn are not suitable for selecting disease-free seed.* Some types and strains are so susceptible to disease that seed which passes a good test on the germinator does not perform well when planted on infected soil. Disease-free seed selected out of such strains would not show any advantages over diseased seed when planted in infected soil.

We do not consider it will pay you to have ordinary seed tested. The percent of Disease Free seed would, no doubt, be a disappointment to you—and if we cannot test your corn and give you results we do not want your money.

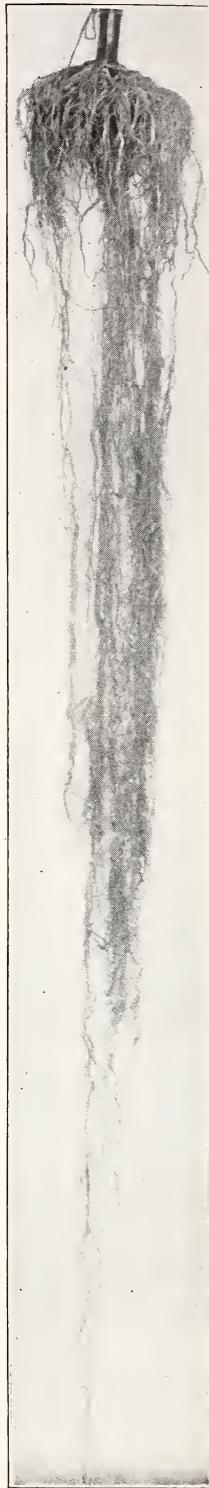
Our testing department is in charge of experienced men who know their business, who are reliable and conscientious, who will take good care of your seed and return it to you either in the ear or shelled and graded as you prefer.

If you send us your corn we shall be glad to have you come and see it read off the germinator.

Five hundred ears is the minimum number we can afford to test at 3c per ear.



Disease Free

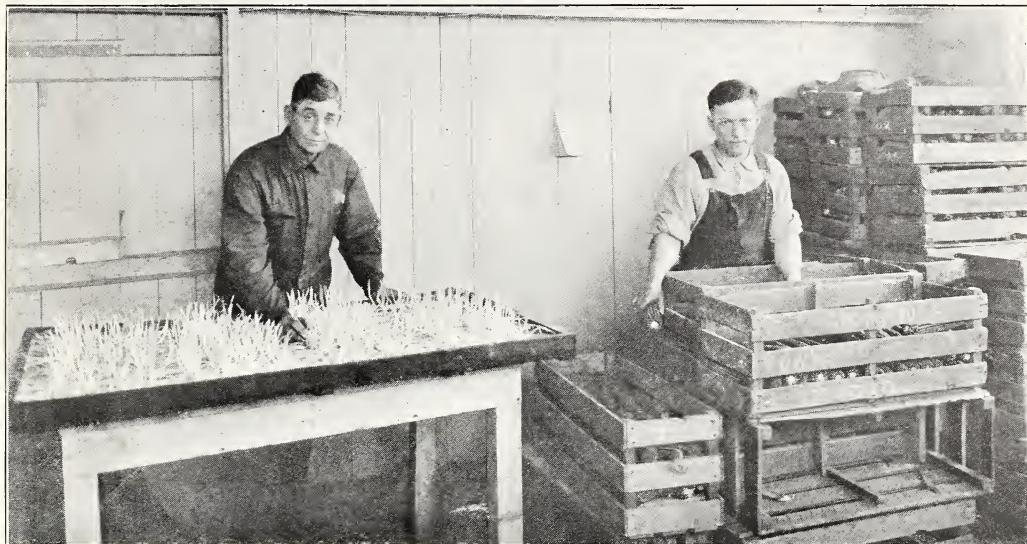


Diseased

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS.



Arthur C. Funk is our Expert who Does all the Testing for Disease Free Corn.

FUNK'S DISEASE FREE SEED CORN

1 to 4 bushels.....	per bushel, \$12.00
5 to 9 bushels.....	" 11.00
10 bushels and up.....	" 10.00

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT 176A is the principal variety we offer but have a limited quantity of other varieties for early orders.

Funk's Way of Producing Disease Free Seed

Every ear tested on our germinators has been picked from fields on the Funk Farms which for eight years have been planted with only tested disease-free seed of the highest yielding strains.

Several kernels are taken from the whole ears, placed on the germinating tables and left for seven days. At this time the majority of the root rot diseases can be detected and the weak and diseased ears are discarded.

When all kernels are free from disease and show strong root development and thick, sturdy shoots their ears are retained.

EVERY BUSHEL OF THIS CORN IS HAND PICKED AFTER IT IS SHELLED AND GRADED IN ORDER TO FURTHER INSURE ITS QUALITY.

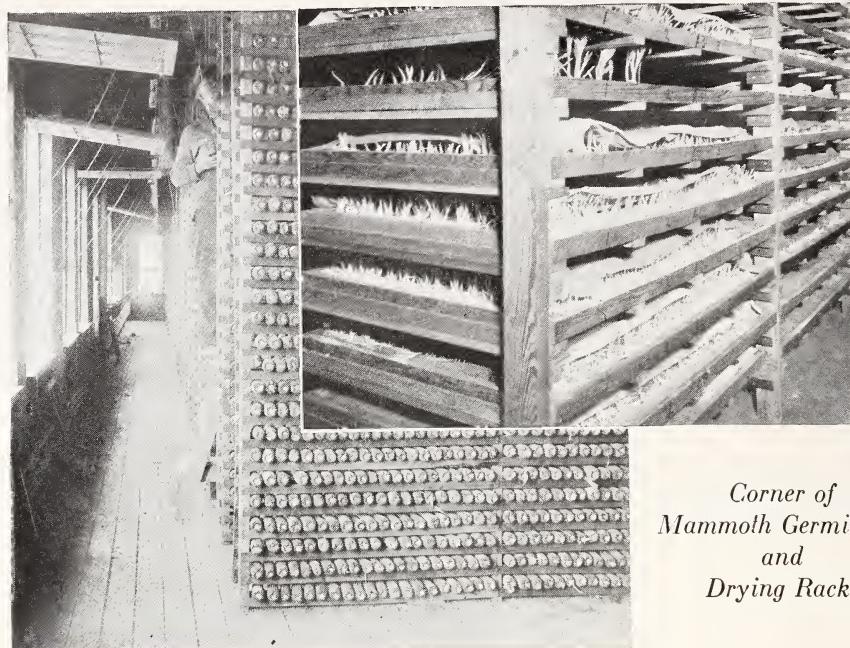
ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1926

In our catalog for 1926 we expect to be able to present to our customers and friends a new departure in the way of improvement in seed corn production. It will be the result of twenty-five years of strenuous labor to breed a variety of corn that will give maximum results, and as it is the twenty-fifth anniversary of Funk Bros. Seed Company we will present something new and worth while to the corn growers.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.



BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS



*Corner of
Mammoth Germinator
and
Drying Racks*

TESTED FOR VIGOR AND FREEDOM FROM DISEASE

SPECIAL FUNK'S INDIVIDUAL EAR TESTED SEED CORN

\$8.00 PER BUSHEL

(\$1.00 PER ACRE)

To those who hesitate to pay the price of Disease Free Seed or prefer to buy corn on the ear—we offer every ear tested at a moderate price.

This seed has the proper breeding and selection back of it and with every ear showing 100% strong germination it is cheap insurance at the small cost of \$1.00 per acre for seed.

You may have it on the ear all tipped and butted, or we will furnish it shelled and graded ready for the planter at the same price.

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS.

Three Thousand Bushels from Thirty Acres



Photo Courtesy Prairie Farmer.

Fred Blum of McLean county, Illinois, claims to have the highest yielding field of corn in the state. Thirty acres of clover sod planted to Funk's Yellow Dent, disease-free averaged a little more than 102 bushels an acre. The corn in this field stood from 12 to 15 feet high. All of it matured before frost. This field was cultivated three times and was grown on rich bottom ground. Who knows of a better record than this?—*Extract from Prairie Farmer, January 17, 1925, issue.*

The seed which produced this phenomenal yield was purchased from Funk Bros. regular stock of Disease Free seed.

Fields planted with Funk's Disease Free Seed last spring were the pride and satisfaction of their owners and talk of the neighborhood.

The fact that we sell about 80% of our Disease Free Seed Corn to our neighbors who watch it grow—know how it yields—know it pays—know we are “on the square” and not broadcasting bunk is a source of real satisfaction to us and something for our friends in other parts who read this to think about.

Mr. Blum is held in the highest esteem by the farmers of this county, having served as President of our Farm Bureau during a period when it had around 3,000 members and has been a consistent friend and customer of Funk Bros. for a great many years.

Extract from Stark County Farm Bureau Bulletin

“If I'd paid twice the price (he paid \$10 a bushel) for my disease-free utility corn it would still have been my cheapest seed,” said Sheridan Grove, of Speer.

“If we had used all disease-free utility seed last spring we would have seven hundred more bushels of corn today.”—Charles W. Ingram, Wyoming.

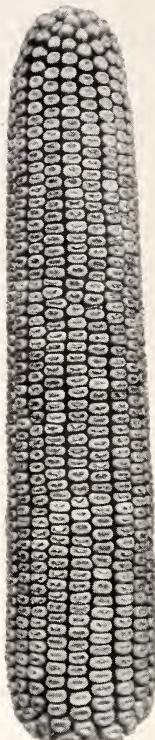
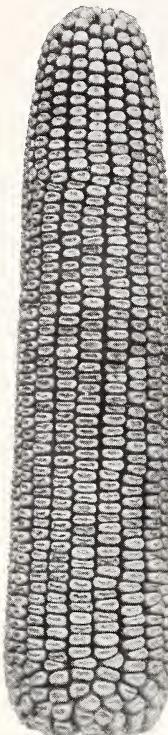
FUNK BROS. SEED CO.



BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT

UTILITY TYPE—STRAIN 176 A



E. D. Funk Selecting Funk's Yellow Dent—
Strain 176 A

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT

STRAIN 176 A

Funk's Yellow Dent Strain 176 A Utility Type corn is today's answer to the old question "What is the best seed corn?"

The thousands of progressive farmers who have given it a thorough test know that it produces more pounds of high quality, marketable corn to the acre.

Funk's Yellow Dent Strain 176 A is a corn with medium smooth indentation, deep kernels full at the germ and having a bright lustre. The cob is sound and the skank attachment clean. Maturity 115 to 120 days—rows 16 to 20—color bright yellow—ears medium.

It has been our life's job to breed into Funk's Utility Type Corn those qualities, which you may take advantage of in one season if you plant this seed.

THE CRITICAL TIME

The critical stage of the corn plant is during the germination of the seed and the first few weeks of its life. It is this early period that makes or breaks the life of the plant. A full stand of weak, spindly diseased stalks is not equal to half a stand of good, strong plants.

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS

FUNK'S YELLOW DENT

UTILITY TYPE—STRAIN 176 A



Photograph of a Field of Funk's Yellow Dent 176 A

There is definite relationship between the early vigor and final yield. One of the first noticeable effects in the field of diseased corn is the reduction in stand and reduction in vigor.

A study of approximately 90,000 individual corn plants on the Funk Farms over a period of eight years has established the fact that plants strong and vigorous in the early stages of growth produce a high percentage of good sound ears and higher acre yields than plants that are weak in the early stages, regardless of their height and size at harvest time.

Plants that are weak in their early stages of growth usually produce nubbins or are barren.

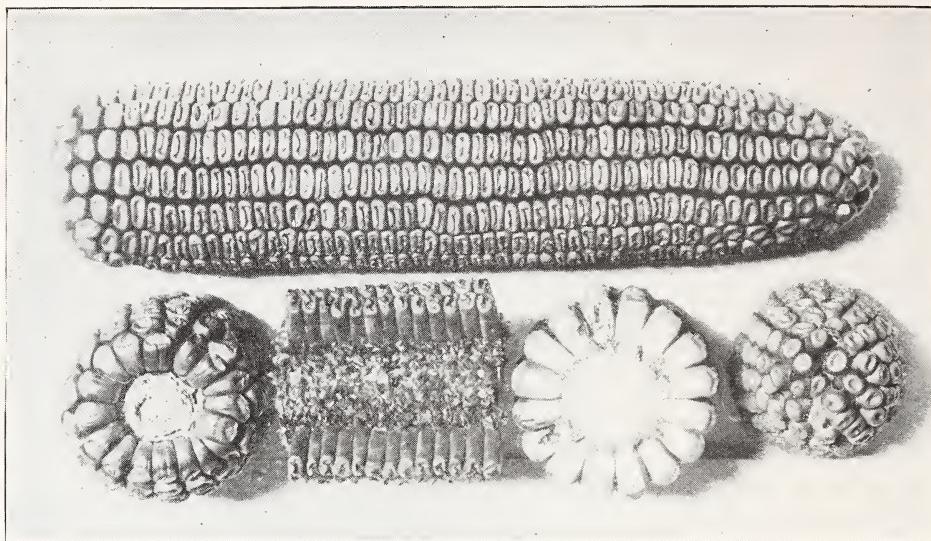
INSURANCE

The experts on long range weather forecast predict the season of 1925 will be similar to 1924. Big business men are now giving these long range weather forecasts serious consideration. Why take chances when it will cost you only a few dollars for insurance? We say emphatically that many farmers have not given their seed corn half enough thought in the past.

Remember when you buy seed corn from Funk Bros. you are dealing with an organization that has made a business of breeding corn for the past twenty-five years on a large scale—who know how to select and care for it—who are not in the game today for the money there is in it—and out tomorrow. We invite you to visit our seed house and germinators and let us prove every statement we have made.



EARLY CORN



FUNK'S 90-DAY THE EARLIEST HIGH YIELDING CORN

Funk's 90-Day Corn was originated by Mr. Eugene D. Funk in 1892 and is the only 90-day corn recognized by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders Association as a standard variety.

The ears are good size—kernel deep—cob small. We have an early maturing corn with high yielding ability.

If you need a corn for late planting, due to hail storms, floods or droughts.

If you need an early feeding corn.

If you need a high yielding corn to hog down early.

PLANT FUNK'S NINETY-DAY—IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Funk's 90-Day fills a particular need in a wide range of climatic conditions.

The Northern farmer has in this corn an ideal silage, maturing before frost and making a large yield. For the Eastern farmer the same may be said, adding that this makes a fine feeding corn. In the South this corn has taken the place of the well known June corn making a greater yield and being a fine drouth resister.

BLOODY BUTCHER

This is a white-capped, 90-day red corn. The ears, like those of our yellow 90-day, are medium in size. The indentation is medium smooth. This corn will not disappoint you: it will both "shell out" and "weigh out" if you want to put it on the market.

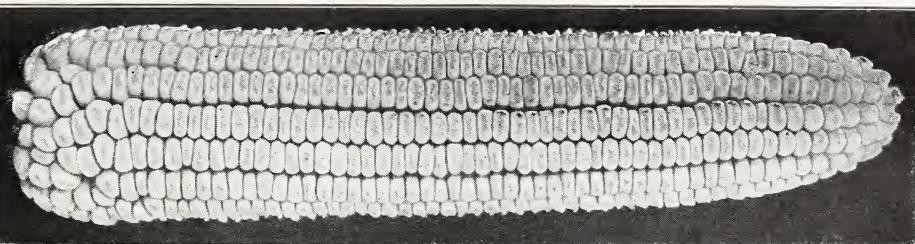
Above all, Bloody Butcher corn will produce pork. We have been growing it for a long time in the fields we expected to "hog down"—and with uniformly good results. If you want an early corn to "hog down," Bloody Butcher will fill the bill exactly. It is an early 90-day, and can be grown successfully anywhere in the Corn Belt.

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS.

WHITE CORN



FUNK'S SILVERMINE CORN

Iowa Silvermine was developed by J. A. Beagley of Sibley, Illinois, from a prize-winning lot of white corn which he bought at the Ford County Farmers Institute in 1890 from William McKeever. In 1895 the Iowa Seed Company purchased from Mr. Beagley the product of 20 acres planted to this variety and distributed it under the name of Iowa Silvermine.

Funk's Silvermine is a medium early maturing strain of Iowa Silvermine. Ears run cylindrical, medium circumference, 9 to 10 inches long, kernels deep and broad, creamy white, a favorite with the Hominy Miller.

Funk's Silvermine is adapted to a wide range of climate and soil. It is most in demand of our white varieties.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE

We have a number of customers who come back year after year for our Boone County White. It has large, pure white ears with deep, medium rough kernels, borne on a large stalk. We figure on 115 to 125 days of average growing weather to carry this corn beyond the danger of frost.

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE

A white corn of extra large size. It has a medium large, white cob. The ears carry their size out well to the tip. The kernels are pearly white, moderately smooth, very deep and have a large germ.

FEEDING CORN

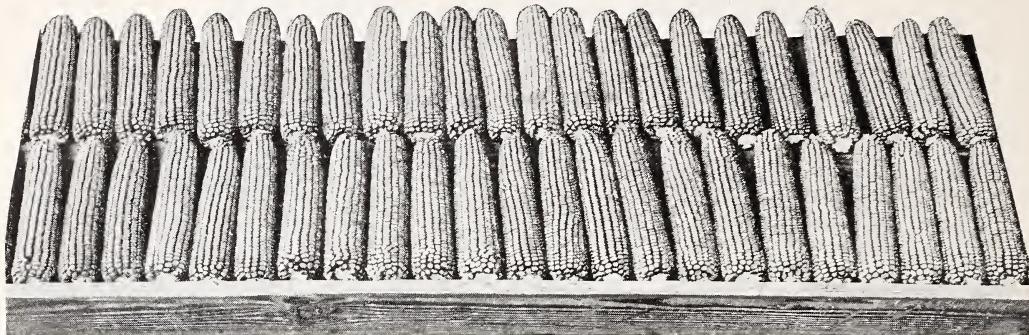
GOLDEN STANDARD LEAMING

We carry this variety largely for the accommodation of our customers who like it for a feeding corn. The ears are medium to large in size, and have a rich golden color very characteristic to this variety. The kernels are not hard and not tight on the cob. The cob is easily crushed and masticated by cattle.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.



BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS,



FUNK'S 329 100-DAY YELLOW

Funk's 329 has made good another year—not only on our own farms but wherever it has been grown in different parts of the corn belt.

This valuable strain of medium early corn has been bred from Funk's high yielding 90-Day by combining two families of promise that were too late to be retained in the 90-Day.

It matures in 100-110 days. The ears are larger than those of the regular 90-Day but not quite as large as those of Funk's Yellow Dent. During the past four years it has given yields only a little below the Yellow Dent and matures a good two weeks earlier. We can heartily recommend it to anyone needing a medium early, high yielding corn.



WESTERN PLOWMAN

We are fortunate in having a limited quantity of Western Plowman produced from seed originating in DeKalb County, Illinois.

Western Plowman is a deep grained yellow type of corn originated by Mr. Wm. Webb and Mr. Wm. Green of Will County, Illinois. It is one of the leading high yielding strains of corn grown in Northern Illinois. It matures in 90 to 100 days. Our seed is the pure strain.



A CORNER IN THE BIG WAREHOUSE AT BLOOMINGTON

Gentlemen: my own selected seed. I am going to order enough Disease Free Yellow Dent Corn from you to plant my entire acreage next year.

YONTZ, BONNETT, McLean County.

Gentlemen: I have found the old axiom "blood will tell" emphasized to a marked degree in all the seeds I bought from you. Your corn is head and shoulders above everything in the seed corn realm. I admire the plain, straight, forward manner in which your catalog is printed and enjoy your service very much. Yours very truly, CHAS. L. REDPATH, Marengo, Ill.

Gentlemen:

The seed I received from you last year was the best seed corn I ever bought from any seed house. Please put me on your list and send me your regular price list. I will need more seed corn this year.

Yours very truly, F. M. BLANN, Morocco, Ind.

It is Mutually Agreed and understood that any seeds ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot, in any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

Estimate Your Own Yield

What will be the yield per acre if each hill bears a medium sized ear (12 oz.) on every stalk? Below is a copy of a chart prepared by the Illinois College of Agriculture.

CORN PLANT'D	STALKS Per HILL	STALKS Per ACRE	IF EACH HILL BEARS	The Yield Will be
3½x3½ Ft.	1	3556	One 2 oz. ear	6¼ bu.
"	1	3556	One 4 oz. ear	12½ bu.
"	1	3556	One 6 oz. ear	19 bu.
"	1	3556	One 8 oz. ear	25¼ bu.
"	1	3556	One 10 oz. ear	31¼ bu.
"	1	3556	One 12 oz. ear	38 bu.
"	1	3556	One 14 oz. ear	44¼ bu.
"	1	3556	One 16 oz. ear	50¼ bu.
"	1	3556	One 18 oz. ear	57 bu.
"	2	7112	One 12 oz. and one 8 oz. ear	63¼ bu.
"	2	7112	One 16 oz. and one 6 oz. ear	69¼ bu.
"	2	7112	One 14 oz. and one 10 oz. ear	76¼ bu.
"	2	7112	Two 14 oz. ears	89 bu.
"	2	7112	One 16 oz. and one 14 oz. ear	95 bu.
"	3	10668	Two 14 oz. and one 6 oz. ear	108 bu.
"	3	10668	Three 12 oz. ears	114 bu.
DRILLED	1 STALK EVERY 14 INCHES	10667	One 12 oz. ear	114½ bu.
DRILLED	1 STALK EVERY 16 INCHES	9324	One 14 oz. ear	116 bu.

Ear Corn Versus Shelled Corn

We are sometimes asked what the difference is between our ear and shelled corn. The ear corn and shelled corn come from the same fields, receive the same attention in breeding, are selected with the same care, dried and stored in the same way. There is no difference between them in yielding quality; the seed of our shelled corn will produce just as many bushels per acre as the seed of our ear corn. In fact there are two advantages in the shelled corn. The butts and tips of the ears have been shelled off and you get the full bushel ready to plant, and the corn has been graded into large, medium and small-sized kernels, insuring a uniform drop in the planter. One bushel of the shelled corn will plant about eight acres while one bushel of the ear corn, after butts and tips have been removed, will plant about six acres. That is, the shelled corn will plant 33 1-3 percent more ground.

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS.



TIMOTHY

At present more interest is being taken in Timothy on account of almost certain "catch" and a good stand will last three or four years.

Because of the low cost of producing hay, timothy is often one of the most profitable of farm crops.

For further information regarding rotation, preparation of seed bed, nurse crops, method of seeding, cost of hay production and profits write U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or us for Farmers Bulletin 990.

Field of our Timothy Ready to Thresh—Weed Free.



SOY BEANS



A FIELD OF SOY BEANS

The greatest proof of the popularity of Soy Beans among agriculturists is the tremendous increase in acreage in the last five years.

In 1919 Illinois grew 16,000 acres of Soy Beans, 37,000 acres in 1921 and 229,000 acres in 1923. Some of the Middle West and Central States that could scarcely find a 1,000 acres in the whole State are now, boasting of from 5,000 to 10,000 acres in one county alone. Soy Beans are destined to become one of the Major American Crops.

There are Many Reasons for the Increased Acreage and Spreading Popularity

One principal factor is that the seeds can be produced more cheaply than any other leguminous crop, due to its high yielding capacity and ease of growing and harvesting.

It is practically sure to produce a satisfactory crop for Hay, Pasture, green manure or seed even on poor soil or where it is difficult to get clover or alfalfa to grow.

Soy Beans of course do better on soil not deficient in phosphates, but they will produce quite satisfactorily even on soil deficient and furnish a crop while this work is being done.

It is generally proven and conceded that from any, or all angles Soy Beans are a more profitable crop than oats.

We select and offer these varieties that so far have proven most successful and grown for their respective uses.

PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR PLANTING

Ground should be plowed in fall or early in spring, and worked once in awhile to kill weeds until time of planting. This insures good seed bed with small chance of weeds getting the start of beans.

TIME OF PLANTING

Experience has led us to believe that when soil is prepared as outlined a good time to plant is after corn planting, when the ground is warm, and conditions seem favorable for quick germination.



METHOD OF SEEDING AND CULTIVATION

There are two good methods of seeding soy beans (when grown alone). First: In rows 2 or 3 feet apart with corn planter or drill with some holes stopped, using about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. of seed to acre. This method allows cultivation with corn or beet cultivators. Second: Solid. That is with drill which is 6 or 7 inches apart in rows, using at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels seed to acre. With either method the beans should not be planted more than two inches deep.

When Soy Beans are seeded by this method they may be cultivated with a spike-tooth harrow, beginning when beans are no more than 1 inch high or if rain has packed ground after seeding, harrow before they come through and it may be continued until they reach the height of 4 or 5 inches. The grower may think he is ruining his crop but he is making it.

Some of our most successful growers of Soy Beans are seeding the solid method, and there seems to be several advantages. The seeding can be done more quickly also the cultivating, which means less cost, larger yields have been harvested from this method also, and the stalks do not get so large and are easier to cut with binder or mower, and the straw is more desirable on this account. More perfect inoculation has also been noted.

SOY BEAN VARIETIES

We believe the grower is not so much interested in the NAME of the VARIETIES as in the principal characteristics of the bean, which relates to its YIELD, HEIGHT OF STEM, Pods high or low on stem, Color of bean, Amount of Oil, whether it shatters easily, and time required for maturing.

THE BEST SOY BEAN TO GROW depends largely on what it is intended to be used for. Whether for seed, hay, fertilizer, hogging down, any of these or all.

The Manchu, Midwest, Ito San and A. K. yield well for hay and seed, are easily harvested and do not shatter badly, and are very good all round utility bean.

Probably the earliest maturing types are the Manchu, Ito San, A. K., Midwest, in the order named.

The A. K. (commonly called early yellow) is a mixed strain with variation in character and time of maturity. Is a good seed yielder, excellent for green manure, pasture, with corn for ensilage, and Hay, and a very satisfactory commercial Bean.

The Ebony, Wilson, Sable, Peking, and Virginia seem to be the favorites for strictly hay beans and to some extent for fertilizing crop.

These are all black varieties but the Virginians, and have very similar characteristics. They grow rather tall, heavy foliage, rather small stem, inclined to vine, stand up well, beans very small, and not as good yielders of seed as most of the yellow varieties.

These are some of the varieties of Soy Beans that have met with considerable favor among the growers, and represent types suitable for explanations.

There are many other good and favorite varieties adaptable to certain locations, conditions, etc., and it would be impossible for us to comment on all.

WE WOULD BE PLEASED TO HAVE YOU WRITE US RELATIVE TO VARIETY YOU ARE INTERESTED IN, AND LET US GO MORE INTO DETAIL ABOUT IT.

HARVESTING AND THRESHING

Soy Beans can probably be handled with the least amount of labor, by harvesting them with grain binder.

If this is done when beans are nearly matured (which is indicated by the stalk losing

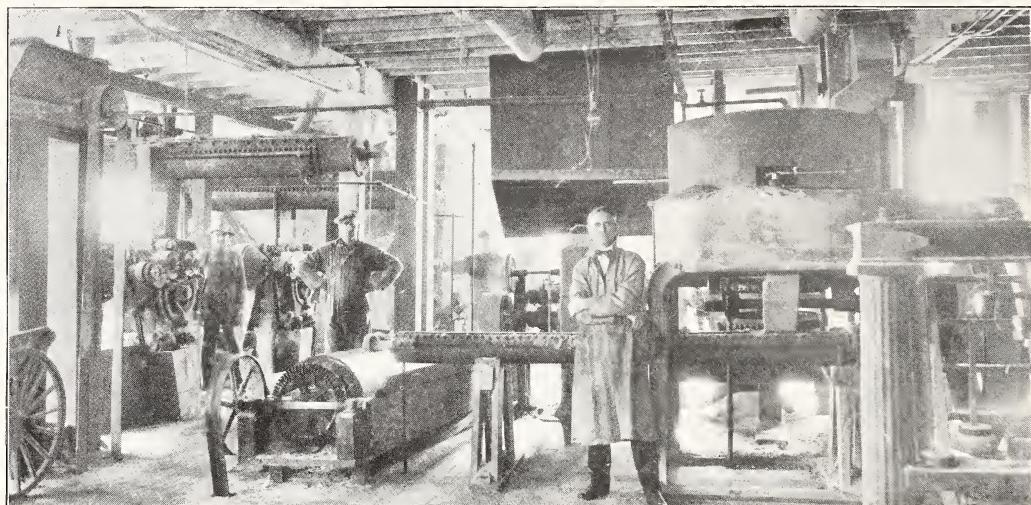


about half of leaves or at least turning yellow) the bundles may be left as they fall, and gathered at time of threshing which may be done, almost as soon as the cutting is finished.

Threshing can be done very satisfactorily with the regular grain separator, by changing a few pulleys which will slow down speed of cylinder and maintain normal speed of balance of machine. These are not expensive changes and the result is very satisfactory and the amount threshed per day is about the same as wheat.

There are also several Harvesters on the market that cut and thresh the beans in one operation, and others now being developed that promises great improvement along this line.

SOY BEANS *for* COMMERCIAL PURPOSES



A Partial View of Our Soy Bean Crushing Plant

Believing that it is essential to the greatest development of the Soy Bean Industry, and that a market is assured the grower for surplus beans, we have installed a crushing plant at our seed house where beans are processed and oil expressed, and in this manner converted into valuable products, that already have found a favorable market.

SOY BEAN OIL is a semi-drying oil having many of the characteristics of Linseed Oil and is used in some of the finer paints and enamels, also refined and used in different food products.

SOY BEAN OIL MEAL the product left after expressing the oil is very rich in protein, very palatable and probably has no equal when used in a ration for feeding Dairy Cows, hogs, calves, pigs and sheep and in a mash for poultry.

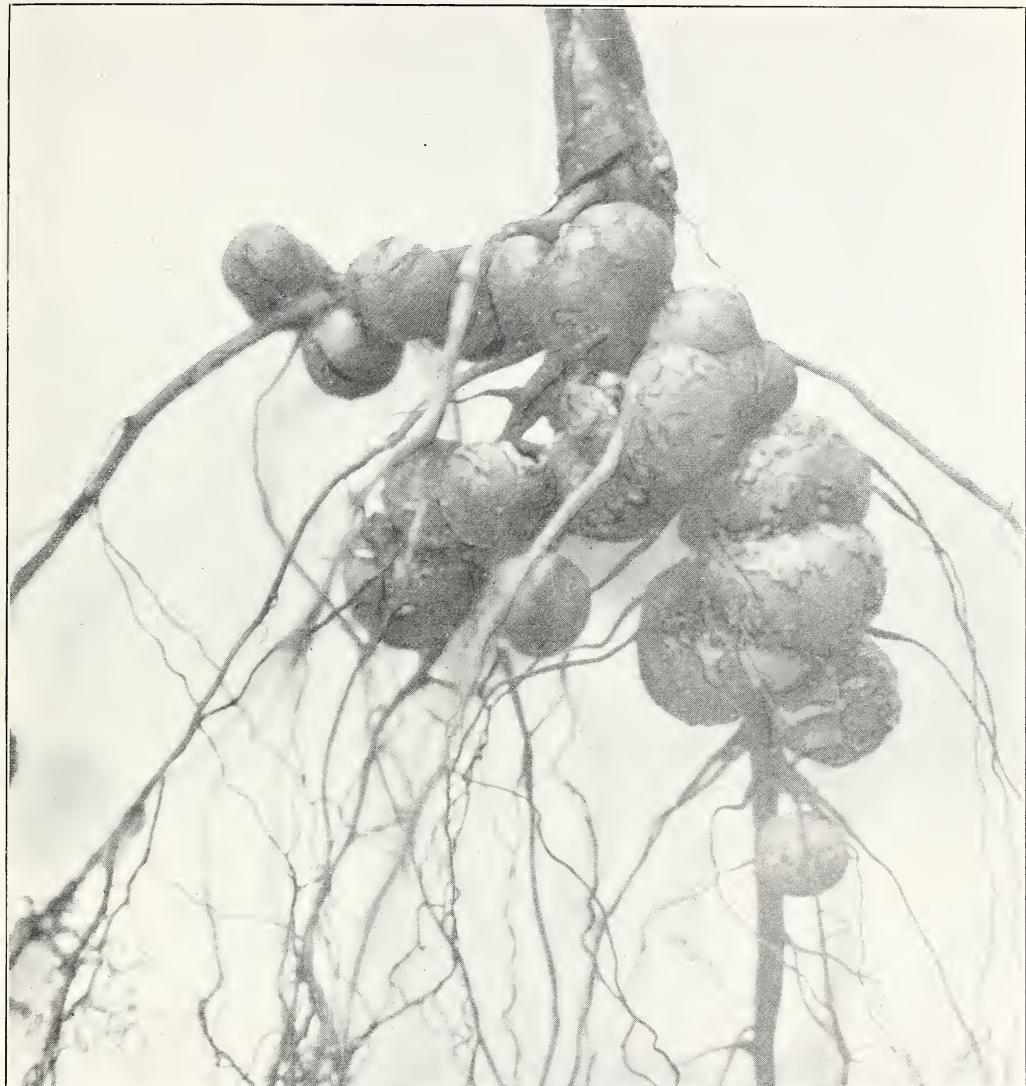
Soy Beans contain no starch or sugar and due to this fact a flour is made from this meal, and is being used extensively in diets for the control of Diabetes and many other conditions where sugar or starch is objectionable in the diet. This flour furnishes nearly the protein value of meat and a small percent added to wheat flour increases its food value three times.

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS.

SOY BEAN INOCULATION



INOCULATION IS KEY TO SUCCESS

Probably one of the greatest factors to consider in the growing of Soy Beans is the inoculation. It has a great deal to do with the yield of seed as has been noted in fields, where part were inoculated and part not, all other conditions being the same, and the inoculated seed produced in some cases as high as ten bushels more to the acre. The same can be said for hay production.

EVEN THAT IS NOT THE MOST IMPORTANT. THE PRIME OBJECT OF THE SOY BEAN CROP IS FOR A NITROGEN FERTILIZER FOR THE SOIL.

Nitrogen is one of the plant food elements and all soils contain more or less of it, but by constantly growing several crops, such as corn, oats and wheat that depend entirely on the soil for nitrogen, the soil is sooner or later depleted. Right here is where Soy Beans comes to the rescue, as they have the power to extract nitrogen from the air where there is an abundance, and IF INOCULATED will store a surplus in nodules on their roots to be used by SUCCEEDING CROPS.



RED CLOVER



A field of Medium Red Clover like the one above, is a profitable crop, and the quality of seed you plant should be given every consideration, not only for the sake of yield but to produce a crop free from noxious weeds like the one in the picture.

We can furnish you with the very best quality obtainable. Why not let us get together on your spring requirements?

INOCULATION

O. H. Sears—University of Illinois says

"In soils which are in a high state of fertility, bacteria will live for several years. On the other hand, soils which are badly 'run down' and especially those in the need of lime do not retain active organisms for any great length of time."

If the field has not grown clover recently and is not in an especially productive condition, the small amount of labor required for inoculation would certainly be justified.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike lives under favorable conditions three or four years. Where Red Clover does well it outyields Alsike, but Alsike thrives better than Red on poorly drained, or acid soils, and is more winter hardy.

For further information in regard to seed, seeding, nurse crops, inoculation, uses, seed, production, etc., write U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or us for Farmer's Bulletin 1151.

GRIMM BLACKFOOT CERTIFIED

Grimm Alfalfa was first introduced by a German farmer by the name of Grimm, who lived in Minnesota. It can be distinguished from common alfalfa by the fact that blossoms are usually variegated and have branching root systems.

Blackfoot Certified Grimm can be traced back to the original Grimm stock—is well adapted to severe climates and our seed is dependable and guaranteed to be free from dodder and all noxious weeds.

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS

ALFALFA



Alfalfa the Wonder Crop

Of all the crops grown on all the farms alfalfa stands out alone, way above the others, in net profit per acre. Nine farms grew alfalfa hay and the net profit per acre was \$23.78. The cost of producing a ton of alfalfa hay averaged \$8.79 while the value averaged a little more than \$16.00 per ton, and the average yield was 3.1 tons per acre.

The above field of alfalfa on the Funk Farms was produced from Kansas Dry Land Seed. From twenty years experience we would just as soon plant strictly Kansas Dry Land Alfalfa as seed grown in Dakota or Idaho.

In fact we have never failed to get a stand or had a failure with our Kansas seed and this is the experience we base our judgment on.

We usually seed our alfalfa in the spring with early oats 15 to 18 pounds per acre. We inoculate with our special culture described on page 23.

You will like our alfalfa seed this year because it is bright—free from weeds—is over 99.5% pure and the price is right.

Canadian Variegated **GRIMM** Type Alfalfa

Canadian Variegated Grimm Type Alfalfa is a very hardy strain which has withstood the rigorous Canadian Winters since its introduction many years ago.

It is noted throughout the country for its freedom from plant disease, its vigorous growth, which yields a heavy tonnage.

One reason for this is due to their severe winters in Canada which kills out the weak plants—leaving the hardy and vigorous from which seed is collected from year to year.

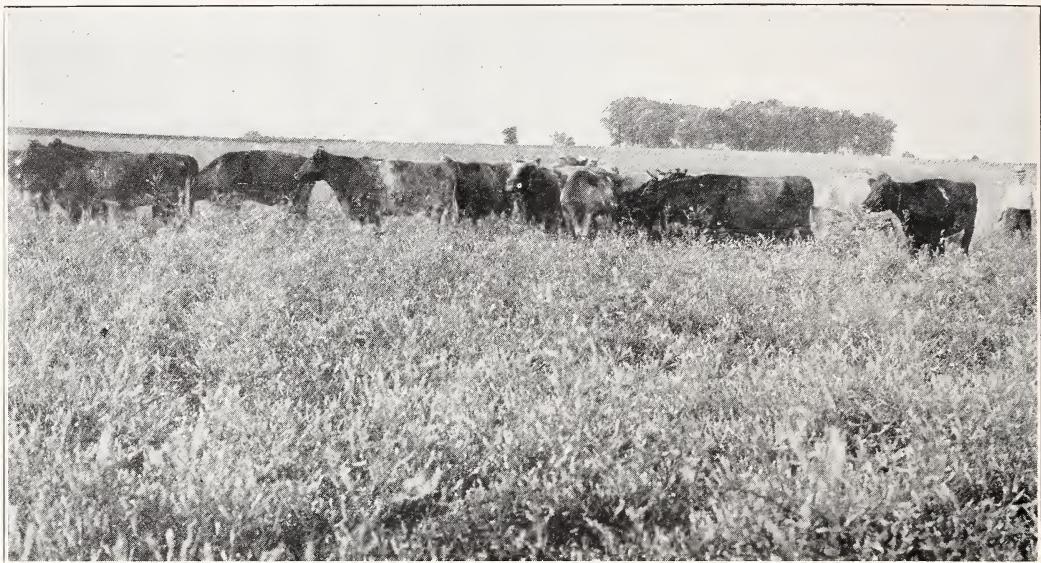
These fields from which the seed is taken have been seeded down from five to ten years and produce seed of high purity test and freedom from weeds.

Canadian Variegated Grimm Type has practically the same characteristics as our American Western Grimm in respect to habits of growth, root and blossom.

Funk Bros. are using this seed almost exclusively on our own farms and can unhesitatingly recommend it to those requiring a vigorous hardy strain of alfalfa but who hesitate to pay the price asked for American grown Grimm seed produced in the Northwestern States.



SWEET CLOVER



Valuable herds of Pure Bred Shorthorns thrive in Sweet Clover pasture. Photo by Funk Bros. Seed Co., July, 1923

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

High quality, new crop seed carefully selected and tested to comply with the requirements of the various State Seed Laws.

We expect a heavy demand this spring—order early.

Twelve Reasons in Favor of Increased Acreage

- 1 Once a despised weed, now a leading farm crop.
- 2 Maintains more stock per acre than any legume grown.
- 3 Starts early in spring, grows all summer and late in fall.
- 4 As a green manure crop it will add more fertility than any other crop.
- 5 All kinds of stock soon learn to like it, Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep thrive on it.
- 6 Dairymen feed and pasture Sweet Clover with best of success.
- 7 Roots are soft, easily inoculated, decay rapidly.
- 8 Will smother out nearly all kinds of weeds.
- 9 Will prepare thin land for other crops.
- 10 Feeding value nearly equal alfalfa.
- 11 Does not bloat cattle and sheep.
- 12 Seeds heavily in all sections.

Usually seeded with a nurse crop of oats, wheat, or rye, at the rate of 15 pounds per acre.

**EDWARDS
LEGUME BAK**

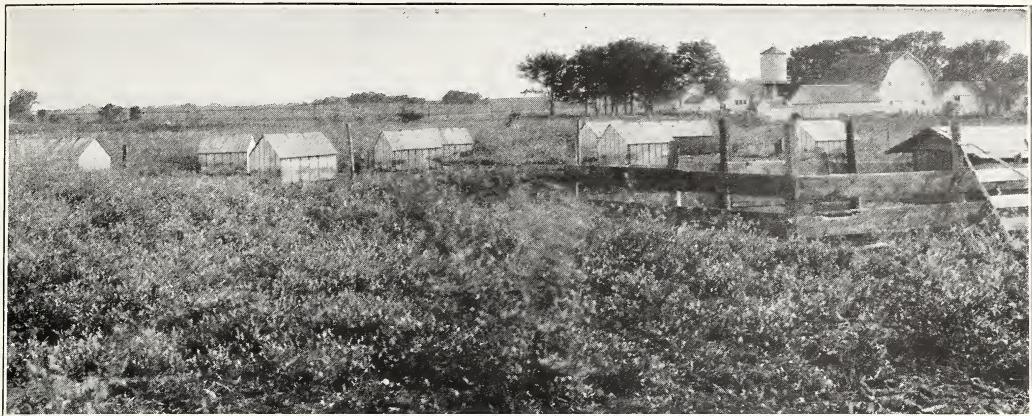
For complete information—how to seed—incubating—harvesting—rotation—uses, etc., write U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or us for Farmer's Bulletin 836.

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS.

SWEET CLOVER



An all around, profitable, fully equipped sweet clover hog pasture. Modern buildings in background.
Photo by Funk Bros. Seed Co., August, 1923.

Sweet Clover has a distinct place in the Corn Belt and will enrich
the soil on which it grows by storing nitrogen and adding humus.

GRUNDY COUNTY SWEET CLOVER

Grundy County Sweet Clover is a white blossom biennial clover that grows to a height of about four feet and matures an abundance of seed that ripens three weeks ahead of the common white blossom sweet clover.

Several outstanding advantages credited to this clover by those who have grown it are,

1. It grows to a good height for harvesting but does not require clipping, thereby eliminating the hazard of killing.
2. It ripens early ahead of most weeds and is ready to thresh and hull before small grain.
3. It is a heavy seed producer.
4. It has superior soil building qualities.
5. It is unusually hardy to withstand dry summers and hard winters.

HUBAM CLOVER

HUBAM CLOVER was discovered in 1916 by H. D. Hughes of the Farm Crop Department, Iowa State College, and has since been grown in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries.

In certain types of soil it has given an excellent account of itself. The best way to determine whether it is adapted to your needs or not is to try it out in a small way for green manure, forage, or seed.

Seed Hubam at the rate of 16 to 20 pounds per acre with your oats this spring—or on your wheat just as you would handle your red clover.



Horses relish Sweet Clover. A picture of contentment. Photo by Funk Bros. Seed Co., September, 1923.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.



BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

RAPE

Genuine BROAD LEAF Variety

True Dutch or Holland Dwarf Essex Rape is much better than any other European-grown Rape Seed, because it produces a much bigger quantity of green foliage.

Dwarf Essex Rape grows two to four feet high. Yields of 25 to 30 tons of green fodder to the acre have been secured on the Funk Farms.

Produces feed in from six to ten weeks from sowing.

Sow five to eight pounds to the acre.

Study the picture below—decide to order now—because—

Rape is good for hogs, sheep, calves, cattle, and horses.

Rape is especially valuable to feed with corn to balance it.

Rape pasture runs from June to November.

Rape is easily grown and furnishes quick pasture.

Rape will carry as many pigs per acre as alfalfa.

Rape is nearly equal in feeding value to alfalfa.

Rape Seed is cheap—less than 50c an acre—a ton or more of feed for the price of a bushel of corn.

Rape is grown alone, or with small grain—or between corn rows at last cultivation.



Rape seeded with Oats provides summer pasture in the place of foul weeds. Photo by Funk Bros. Seed Co., July, 1923

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS.

SUDAN GRASS



Sudan Hay in sixty days. Seeded May 27, 1923. Photo July 27, 1923 by Funk Bros. Seed Co.

PLANT SUDAN GRASS FOR HAY AND SUMMER PASTURE

Why? Because:

- The cost of seeding is low—only 15 to 25 pounds per acre.
- It is adapted to any soil and most climates.
- It stands more hot weather than any other crop.
- It can be planted very late and makes a splendid “catch crop” in 35 to 60 days.
- Makes a sure summer pasture within 30 days.
- It makes its best growth in hot summer weather when other pastures fail.
- It is a heavy seed producer.
- It can be cut as often as three times a season.
- It yields a heavy, leafy, fine-stemmed hay crop, that is easily and quickly cured and is easy to handle.
- It is relished by all livestock and has a high feeding analysis.
- Because of its many advantages it is a most valuable hay and summer pasture crop.
- Sow after all danger of frost is past.

Complete information regarding soil requirements, place, method and rate of seeding, harvesting, hay and pasture use, seed production, etc., write U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or us for Farmer's Bulletin 1126.



OATS



Oats in the foreground and a solid 640 acre field of Sweet Corn in the rear.
The Bloomington Canning Co. finds the heart of the Corn Belt ideal for their purposes and
their products are in demand the world over.

IOWA 103

A NEW OFFERING FROM CERTIFIED SEED

During the summer of 1920 Mr. Unsicker of Woodford county, Illinois, selected 4000 heads of Iowa 103 Oats under the expert direction of M. L. Mosher. We quote Mr. Mosher as follows:

"As soon as the oats began to head out that summer I visited Mr. Unsicker's farm every two or three days until all of the oats were fully in head. We marked all of the early oat rows and all of the late ones, there being a slight mixture with another early variety of oats and of a late variety. When the oats were about half ripe a storm lodged the entire field, but most of the oats straightened up again. When the oats were ripe I spent about two days cutting out all which did not straighten up after being lodged. All of those which were of the other varieties and those which apparently were weak and uneven were cut out too. We cut out about one-eighth of all of them; at the same time we marked the occasional rows which were apparently superior to the average. In selecting these rows we selected only those which stood up with a good stiff straw with apparently a good yield of grain indicated by the large number of grains on a head and the large number of heads in the row. These especially selected rows were then cut out and kept by themselves. The remainder of the acre was then cut with the binder. This was threshed out with a small threshing machine later by Mr. Unsicker and he secured enough of the best selection to sow about one-half acre in 1921 or 1922, and enough of the general selection to sow six or seven acres."

With the assurance that Mr. Unsicker's 1923 oats was the best available strain of this popular variety in existence we purchased his entire crop.

We used this foundation stock last spring and obtained an average yield of nearly 90 bushels per acre. Most of the Iowa 103 oats have become badly mixed or run out.

Considering the record back of these oats and also their quality it should induce every grower of this variety to change his seed and thereby improve the quantity and quality of his yield.

Sow these Oats and you will have Iowa 103 of the best type—with a pedigree that means something.

**THE DEMAND WILL EXCEED THE SUPPLY—
PROTECT YOURSELF BY ORDERING EARLY**

FUNK FARMS ESTABLISHED 1824



25,000 ACRES IN OUR FARMS.

OATS

IOWAR

Although Iowar is a comparatively new variety it is extensively grown in many sections of the Corn Belt.

It meets a demand that farmers have been looking for. In comparison with Iowa 103 it is three days later, three inches taller and said to yield three bushels more per acre.

The grain is of good size—hull is thin—straw stiff and stands up well. It is a popular oat for the feeder and market purposes.

The oats we are offering you were grown from Certified Seed, are plump, bright, thoroughly recleaned, no better strain or quality obtainable.

We can supply these oats in any quantity from one bushel to car load shipments.

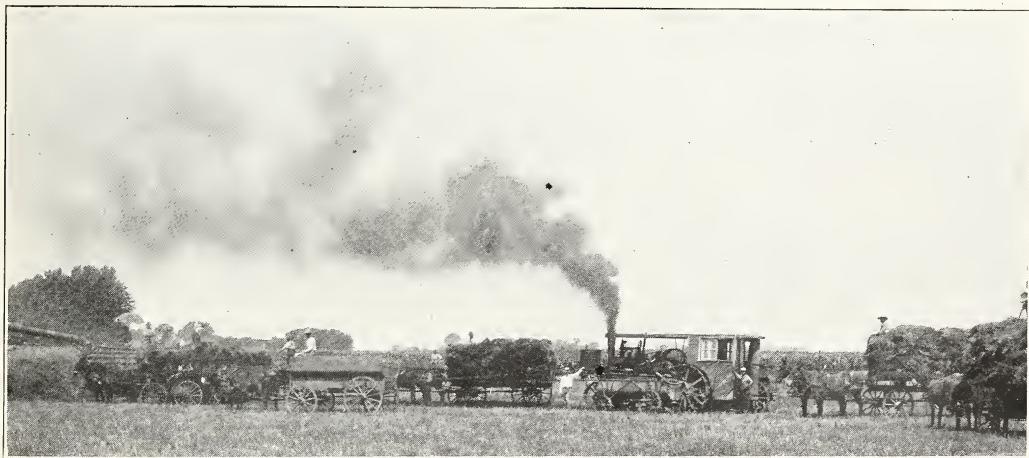


PHOTO BY FUNK BROS.

FUNK'S GREAT AMERICAN

Funk's Great American Oats were discovered by Mr. Norton of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture who conducted a series of test plots with 200 varieties on the Funk Farms in 1903-04-05.

From the very first it took a leading place among the medium early varieties of oats in the Middle West and Eastern States.

It has a heavy white berry, thin hull, good strength of straw and a great yielder.

Sow this strain and you will have the genuine Great American of the best type. New seed means increased vigor and better yields.

SILVERMINE OATS

This popular variety has the reputation of making heavy yields. Grain is white, reasonably thin hulled, and plump.

BIG FOUR OATS

This variety is almost as popular as Silvermine. It is a white oat, weighs heavy and does not lodge easily.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.



BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

FUNK'S IMPROVED NUBBER

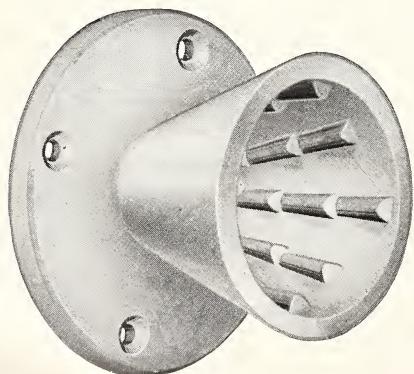


Here's one of the handiest little devices ever made for the corn grower. Serves the same purpose as the power nubbers used by big seed corn houses. It practically eliminates the most tedious and most tiresome job of getting corn ready for planting—*butting and tipping the ears*.

Simply place the end of the ear in the nubber, give it about a half turn and all uneven kernels are removed. Quickly shells off as much of butts and tips as desired. Attaches to wall or most convenient place with 4 wood screws.

Every corn grower needs it. *Guaranteed to satisfy or your money back.* Order yours today. Price only \$1.25 postpaid.

Funk's Improved Nubber is practically indestructible; will last a lifetime. Handsome nickel plated velvet finish and special hardened teeth. Packed in carton complete with screws for attaching.



SPECIAL PRICE ON CLUB ORDERS

AGENTS WANTED

You can make good money selling this useful device to your corn-growing friends. Write for our special agent's proposition.

SPRING WHEAT

ILLINOIS No. 1

We grew Marquis Spring Wheat for several years but have recently changed in favor of Illinois No. 1. We did this because Illinois No. 1 Spring Wheat is a little earlier maturing than the Marquis. It will stand hot weather better at time of filling the grain.

It has yielded a few more bushels per acre and is not as susceptible to scab and disease.

Our supply of this home grown Illinois No. 1 Spring Wheat is limited and if interested suggest ordering early.

BARLEY

With a favorable spring, barley yields about 30 to 40 bushels per acre under average conditions in Central Illinois. It requires practically the same seasonal conditions as oats and should be sown the same way. It should be seeded early at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre. It weighs 48 pounds per bushel.

We have been using barley on the Funk Farms for several years for hog feed. It is one of the best feeds we have used for growing hogs and is an excellent conditioner. Every farmer who raises hogs should also raise a few acres of barley and we recommend substituting a few acres of oats this spring with barley and you will be surprised how well your hogs will thrive on barley when used as part of their ration.

There is no better nurse crop for alfalfa and clover than barley. If you are going to sow some alfalfa next spring we suggest that you put it in with your barley as a nurse crop as it practically insures a catch.

MILLET

During the summer you may be short on hay and if so, Millet is a good substitute. It can be sown after oat harvest by disking and drilling in oat stubble. Ripens in fall for hay before frost. Sow one bushel per acre.

HAIRY VETCH

Hairy Vetch is a winter growing forage crop and is often seeded with rye or other fall grain. It produces a quality of hay that compares very favorably with alfalfa besides making a good late fall and early spring pasture crop for horses, cattle and hogs. It is also used as a cover crop in orchards.

Vetch improves the soil to about the same extent as clover.

When seeded alone, 35 to 40 pounds of seed per acre is required for a good stand. When seeded with small grain, 20 pounds per acre of good seed is sufficient.

SPRAYING MATERIAL

CRESOLIS COMPOUND

(Liquor Cresolis Compositus Usp)

This disinfectant is approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. It is used to disinfect animals, pens, stock yards, stock cars, or any place where stock is harbored.

PHENOLENE

Phenolene is recommended for ordinary purposes anywhere on the farm.

SWEET CORN

Funk's Evergreen Golden Bantam
Ask for description and prices.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.



BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

UTILITY SPRAYERS COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS



No. 10 Galv. Tank

This type of sprayer is the most popular for all general work requiring a sprayer. It is adapted for spraying, whitewashing, disinfecting, for the application of glue sizing, etc.

The No. 10 tank is made of galvanized steel. Size, $7\frac{1}{4}$ by 20 inches; capacity, $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Side seam closely riveted and all joints well soldered and tested. Pump cylinder made of brass with bronze ball check valve, which will not deteriorate like rubber; hose, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 5 ply, attached to tank by means of a standard hose connection of brass. Filling cap of ample size, easily removed without use of a wrench. Angle nozzle, automatic shut-off type, made of brass, our own design with extension feature, patented, equipped with strainer, fine, medium and coarse discs.

Packed one in a box. Shipping weight, 10 pounds.

No. 10 Utility Galvanized Tank, price each.....\$6.65

BARREL PUMPS



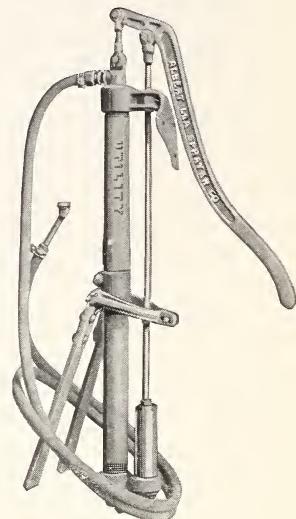
No. 50-A MTD

Made in two sizes and styles for use in upright barrels. Air chamber is of heavy iron pipe; working barrel or cylinder made of heavy seamless brass tubing; cast brass plunger packed with special wick packing to withstand chemicals. All valves are brass ball type. Our pumps are provided with heavy brackets for fastening to barrel, which makes them exceptionally rigid. All pumps are supplied with mechanical agitator, standard hose connection, and can be repacked without removing plunger from cylinder.

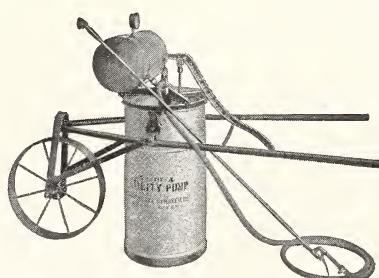
No. 90-A Pump has $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 27 inch air chamber, fastens to chime. Each.....\$14.15

No. 50-A Pump has 2 inch by 33 inch air chamber, fastens to end. Each.....\$18.35

Barrel is not furnished as regular equipment, but we can supply glucose barrels at each.....\$3.75



No. 90-A



No. 40-A

PORTABLE OUTFIT

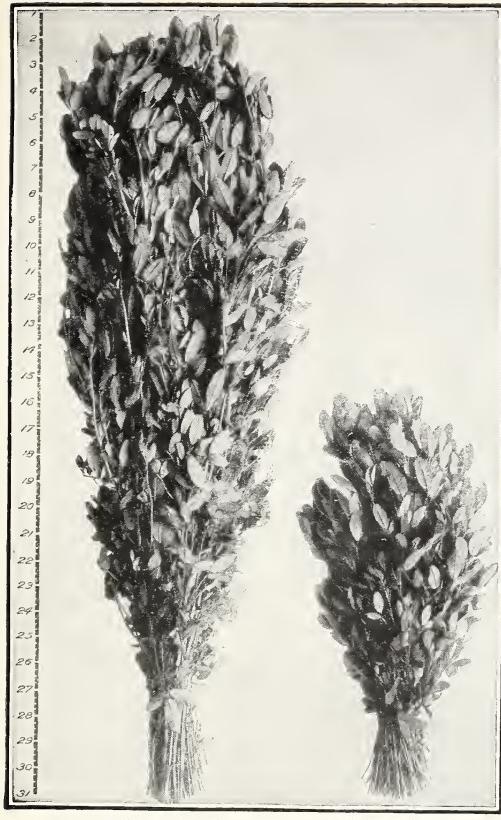
Very useful for painting, whitewashing, and disinfecting warehouses, factories, barns, trees and greenhouses.

FRAME—Substantially built of steel, well braced and balanced.

EQUIPMENT—Capacity, 18 gallons; 10 foot $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 5-ply spray hose; 4 foot spray rod; 1 patented Utility Angle Nozzle No. 65. Shipping weight complete, crated 85 pounds.

PRESSURE TANK—Nine inches in diameter by 16 inches long, made of 12-gauge steel plate, with convex ends, which are welded together and tested to several times the amount of pressure the pump will develop. The tank is mounted on an iron bracket, which is securely bolted to the spider casting, and equipped with a 250-pound pressure gauge and a drain plug.

No. 40-A Portable Outfit—Weight, crated for shipment, 140 pounds, price each, \$45.50



Inoculated

Not Inoculated



Nodules mean Nitrogen
Nitrogen means Fertility
Fertility means High Yields

White Blossom Sweet Clover at Arlington, Va., showing the effect of inoculation upon their growth. The plants at the left represent the average growth on the inoculated plats; those at the right the average growth on the plats not inoculated. The plats had been previously limed and were seeded on the same date. Farmers Bulletin 797, U. S. D. A.

SEED INOCULATION

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Use our living, active, tested bacteria for inoculating—Sweet Clovers—Red, Mammoth and Alsike—Alfalfa—Soy Beans—Cow Peas, etc.

Inoculation Increases Yields

Inoculation Enriches the Soil

OUR CULTURES ARE EASY TO USE

A BOY OR GIRL CAN FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND DO THE WORK

OUR COST IS LOW

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FUNK'S WAY **LARGER YIELDS FOR THE FARM**

It will pay you to read this book carefully. In it we have attempted to describe both by photograph and with the pen how we breed, gather, cure, dry, sort, inspect and store our high-breeding farm seeds.

We realize that comparatively few have any direct knowledge of the vast amount of time, energy and expense that is attached to an enterprise of this kind when conducted along the lines that we have adopted.

Being the originators of Commercial Corn Breeding on a large scale, we have had to "blaze the way" at every angle. We do not deny that we have had many followers and we welcome them and say to them "Come on boys, there is room for us all," but it is well known that FUNK BROS. SEED CO. are the pioneers and the leaders. We feel that we know both the theoretical and practical methods of corn breeding and we practice on our seed farm exactly what we describe in this book.